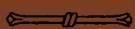


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DOCKING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1961



to which is appended the

Report of the
SENIOR
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
and the
Report of the
WATERWORKS SUPERINTENDENT

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DOCKING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. W.H.CRICHTON, C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (until 17.9.61)

Dr. A.A.G.CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from 18.9.61)

Local Health Office,
Wells-next-the-Sea,
Tel. Wells 262.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

W.B.JENKINS, C.R.S.I., C.S.I.B.

Council Offices,
Docking.

First Additional Public Health Inspector.

G.W.SANGER, C.R.S.I., C.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

E.R.MACHIN, C.R.S.I., C.S.I.B.

Clerk (part-time)

Miss N.H.PULL.

DOCKING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Committee.

1961

Chairman - Mrs. C.Clifton Brown, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman - Mr. A.E.Richmond.

Members - Rev. W.M.Abernethy
Mrs. R.B.Allen
Mr. B.T.Borthwick
Mrs. K.W.Craske
Mr. W.G.Cunningham
Mr. T. Goulding
Mr. E.H.Jennings
Mr. M. Jones
Mr. E.E.Lack, J.P.
Mr. W.C.Leonard
Mrs. P.S.Luffman
Mr. H.H.Middleton
Mr. L.A.Morris
Mr. A.W.Ringer
Mrs. H.F.Sands, J.P.
Mr. A.C.Steel
Mr. E.J.F.Isherwood (ex-officio)
Mr. J.E.A.Lambert, J.P. (ex-officio)

Docking Rural District Council.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
Year ended 31st December, 1961.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my report on the public health of the District for 1961.

As in previous years the report incorporates that of the Senior Public Health Inspector (Mr. Jenkins) and the Waterworks Superintendent (Mr. Drysdale).

In the section on Vital Statistics the following points are of interest

- (a) the high birth rate compared to England & Wales;
- (b) the drop in the infant mortality rate from 33.8 in 1960 to 27.9 in the current year;
- and (c) the lower death rate (9.9 corrected) in Docking Rural District compared with that of England & Wales (12.0).

The year was what might be termed a 'measles' year - 249 cases compared with 32 in 1960. Since compulsory notification of measles began in 1939, there were more cases of measles in the first nine months of 1961 in England & Wales than in any other complete year and no fewer than 143 deaths.

In the report of the Waterworks Superintendent, it is interesting to note that over 95% of the population of the District are supplied with mains water.

A new hazard to the public health arose in 1961 and was the contamination of grass and milk supplies by fall-out from atmospheric nuclear explosions. In the Autumn, as a result of the nuclear tests by the U.S.S.R., emergency measures were undertaken to provide an alternative safe supply should fresh milk become contaminated to a dangerous level. Fortunately it was not needed.

I should like to express my thanks to the Committee for their support and to the staff of the Public Health Department and the Local Health Office for their help in the compilation of this report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREW A G. CARSON.

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

- (a) Area:- the District covers 87,386 acres and comprises 30 parishes. It has a beautiful coastline to West and North which annually attracts thousands of holiday makers who occupy every type of accommodation -hotels, caravans, camp sites, beach huts and lodgings.
- (b) Population:- the Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1961 was 18,500 which was a decrease of 290 from 1960. The number of live births in the district during 1961 was 322 while the number of deaths was 221, representing a natural increase of 101.
- (c) The Rateable Value of the District is £148,843(at 1.4.61)
- (d) The product of a 1d rate was £596.
- (e) Meteorological Factors:- the data, aquired by courtesy of the R.A.F. West Raynham, is shown in the table below, the figures in brackets being the corresponding data for 1960. It will be seen that there was a warmer February, March and April than the preceeding year, a warmer Autumn and a colder beginning to the winter, but with less rain.

CLIMATIC DATA -1961

(figures in brackets are comparable data for 1960.)

Month	Mean daily maximum Temp(°F)	Mean daily minimum Temp(°F)	Mean daily temperature (° F)	Total rainfall Inches	Mean relative humidity
Jan.	41.2(41.8)	33.4(29.8)	37.3(38.2)	4.31(3.93)	90.75(92.22)
Feb.	48.2(43.0)	38.3(34.0)	43.3(38.5)	1.57(1.60)	89.75(88.0)
March	54.5(46.4)	37.4(37.6)	45.9(42.0)	1.62(1.01)	80.75(87.5)
April	56.8(53.4)	42.6(41.2)	49.7(47.3)	1.85(0.88)	84.5(80.2)
May	57.7(62.0)	43.2(46.3)	50.5(54.1)	1.06(0.53)	76.25(77.0)
June	63.0(68.9)	48.9(50.2)	58.5(59.5)	0.89(1.00)	72.75(76.25)
July	66.2(66.7)	51.4(51.6)	58.8(59.1)	2.59(2.82)	78.0 (86.75)
Aug.	67.5(67.0)	51.5(50.9)	59.3(58.9)	2.51(2.84)	81.25(80.5)
Sept.	66.4(61.9)	51.8(49.5)	59.1(55.7)	2.70(3.45)	87.25(85.0)
Oct.	57.7(55.9)	45.1(45.5)	51.4(50.7)	4.82(4.09)	88.25(90.0)
Nov.	47.5(49.2)	38.3(40.4)	42.9(44.5)	2.39(3.83)	88.5(91.0)
Dec.	40.8(42.4)	31.8(35.6)	36.3(39.0)	3.05(4.26)	91.75(91.0)

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births and still births which occurred during 1961 is shown as follows (the figures in brackets being those for 1960):-

Live Births.	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate.	158 (167)	148 (147)	306 (314)
Illegitimate.	8 (6)	8 (5)	16 (11)
Total(live births)	166 (173)	156 (152)	322 (325)
Stillbirths	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	7 (4)	3 (2)	10 (6)
Illegitimate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Totals (stillbirths)	7 (4)	3(2)	10 (6)
Total Live and Stillbirths	173 (177)	159 (154)	332 (331)

Live Birth Rate.

This crude live birth rate per 1000 of the population was 17.4 compared with 17.2 in 1960. The crude live birth rates in the District for the past 5 years are as follows:-

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
17.4	17.2	16.5	19.9	18.6

The corrected birth rate (using a comparability factor of 1.10) was 19.1 compared with a rate for England & Wales of 17.4.

Illegitimate Live Births.

There were 16 illegitimate live births representing a percentage of 4.9 of the total live births compared with 3.3% in 1960, 3.5% in 1959 and 6.3% in 1958.

Stillbirths.

There were 10 stillbirths during 1961 all in legitimate births, giving a still birth rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths of 30.1 compared with 18.1 in 1960, 16.7 in 1959 and 13.5 in 1958. The rate for England & Wales in 1961 was 18.7

Infant Deaths.

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 9 compared with 11 in 1960 and 6 in 1959. All were legitimate births. Of the nine infant deaths, seven died under 4 weeks of age and of these seven, 5 died in the first week of life.

Table showing deaths of infants under 1 year, 4 weeks and 1 week of age : in 1961.

	Under 1 year Males Females		Under 4 weeks Males Females		Under 1 week Males Females	
Legitimate	6	3	5	2	3	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6	3	5	2	3	2

Causes of deaths in infants under 1 year were as follows:-

Prematurity	2
Bronchopneumonia	2
Meningitis	2
Bilateral	
Atelectasis	1
Abruption of	
placenta	1
Asphyxia	1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births was 27.9 compared with 33.8 in 1960.

The infant mortality rates during the last 5 years were:-

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
27.9	33.8	19.6	22	18.3

The infant mortality rate per 1000 live births for England and Wales for 1961 was 21.4.

The legitimate infant mortality rate was also 27.9 as all deaths occurred in legitimate children, there being no deaths in illegitimate children.

Neonatal Mortality Rate is the deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births and in 1961 was 21.7 for Docking District. This rate was 21.5 in 1960.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate is the deaths of infants under 1 week per 1000 total live births. This for 1961 was 15.5 whilst in 1960 it was 21.5.

Perinatal Mortality Rate is the number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths. This rate in 1961 was 45.2 whilst in 1960 it was 39.2

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death giving a maternal mortality rate per 1000 total live births and stillbirths of 3.0. In 1960 the maternal mortality rate was also 3.0.

Deaths from all causes.

The Registrar General has recorded the following deaths and they are classified under the 36 headings based on the abbreviated list of International Statistical Classification of Disease, Injuries and Causes of Deaths, 1955.

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-
" other	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	1
Acute poliomyelitis	-	0
Measles	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	5
" " lung, bronchus	-	4
" " breast	-	5
" " uterus	-	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	-	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-
Diabetes	-	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	-	25
Coronary disease, angina	-	43
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1
Other heart diseases	-	30
Other circulatory diseases	-	7
Influenza	-	1
Pneumonia	-	19
Bronchitis	-	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
Congenital malformations	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	-	29
Motor vehicle accidents	-	5
All other accidents	-	3
Suicide	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-

The total number of deaths at all ages in 1961 was thus 221 (males 105, females 116) compared with a figure 223 (males 112; females 111) in 1960.

Heart disease with 74 deaths caused 33.5% of all deaths.

Cancer with 37 deaths gave a figure of 16.7 of all deaths.

Coronary artery disease was responsible for 43 deaths resulting in a figure of 19.4 whilst vascular lesions of the nervous system caused 25 deaths and was responsible for 11.3% of all deaths.

Death rate (crude) per 1000 estimated population in Docking 11.9

Death rate (corrected; comparability factor .83) per 1000 estimated population in Docking 9.9

Death rate per 1000 population in England & Wales 12.0

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

The number of communicable diseases notified rose from 75 in 1960 to 264 in 1961. Measles at 249 cases accounted for most of this figure.

The figures for the year under review and for the preceding three years are as follows:-

Disease	1961	1960	1959	1958
Measles	249	32	233	52
Whooping Cough	1	15	-	2
Pneumonia	4	3	9	1
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	3	2	5	10
Tuberculosis (Non Pulmonary)	1	1	-	2
Jaundice	1	1	-	2
Meningitis	1	1	-	1
Scarlet Fever	3	4	5	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	15	-	1
Typhoid	-	1	-	-
Total	264	75	302	71

The next table gives further information about the distribution in the Parishes of the District for some of these diseases.

	Measles	Wh.C.	Pneu.	S.F.	T.B. Pul.	Meng.	T.B. Non.P.	P.F.	I.J.	Total
Anner	2									2
Bagthorpe	-									-
Barwick	-									-
Birchan	-		1							1
(R.A.F. Birchan)	1				1					2
Brancaster	6	1				1				6
Burnham Mkt.	32									32
Burnham Norton.	-									-
Burnham Overy.	12									12
Burnham Thorpe	22									22
Choseley	-									-
Creake N.	14									14
Creake S.	34									34
Dersingham	40									40
Docking	-									-
Fring	4									4
Heacham	5					1				6
Holme	1					-				1
Houghton	3			2						5
O.Hunstanton	2									2
Ingoldisthorpe	16									16
Ringstead	5									6
Rudham E.	19		2					1	1	22
Rudham W.	9									9
Sedgeford	4									5
Shernbourne	1						1			2
Snettisham	10						1			10
Stanhoe	3									3
Syderstone	3		1			1				5
Thornham	-									-
Titchwell	1									1
	249	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	264

W.C. = Whooping Cough
 Pneu = Pneumonia
 S.F. = Scarlet Fever
 T.B.Pul = Tuberculosis, Pulmonary
 T.B.Non P. = Tuberculosis, Non pulmonary
 Meng. = Meningitis
 P.F. = Puerperal Fever
 I.J. = Infective Jaundice

Reference to the table shows that the adjoining parishes of Burnham Market, Burnham Overy, Burnham Thorpe and North and South Creake produced 114 cases of measles whilst Dersingham accounted for 40 cases.

Measles.

This disease, troublesome because of the disruptions it causes amongst school communities and because of its possible complications, accounted for 249 cases out of a total of 264 communicable diseases reported. Reference to the table giving the incidence in the past four years, shows that a 'measles' year is usually followed by a quiet year due to the immunity built up when the disease is prevalent.

The following table shows the incidence of measles by age groups.

	Under 1 year	1 yr.	2+	3+	4+	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25+	Total
Males	-	10	16	12	9	72	10	1	2	132
Females	-	4	9	11	14	64	12	1	2	117
Totals	-	14	25	23	23	136	22	2	4	249

Tuberculosis.

Four new cases of tuberculosis were notified in the District in 1961 - three of these were pulmonary cases and the other non-pulmonary. The number of cases on the register at the 31st December 1961 was 56, showing that in spite of modern antibiotics and advances in surgery, the disease has not been conquered yet.

Tuberculosis in Docking District 1961.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
New Cases.	0	3	0	1		4
Inward Transfers	1	1	0	0		2
No. of cases on register at 31.12.61.	28(33)	20(21)	3(3)	5(5)	31(36) + 25(26)	
		48(54)		8(8)		56(62)

B.C.G.VACCINATION.

This continued during 1961. On reaching 13 years children are offered skin tests. Of the 272 children in the age group only 183 accepted. Of these 180 were tested and 178 read. Thus it will be seen that 94 children were either not tested or when tested not read.

The following table gives more information by school of B.C.G. Vaccination in Docking District in 1961:-

School	No. due	Accepted	Tested	Read	Positive	Negative & vaccinated	Tbc Index %
Burnham Market C.P.	39	30	29	28	-	28	-
Hunstanton Sec. Mod.	169	110	109	109	10	99	9.2
Dersingham Sec. Mod.	64	43	42	41	3	33	19.0
Totals.	272	183	180	178	18	160	10.0

The overall acceptance rate was 67.2% compared with 74.8% in 1960 - this figure is capable of improvement.

The Tuberculin Index gives an indication of the degree of infectivity in the District and was 10.0%

Tuberculin Index % for:-

1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
10.0	17.7	31.6	45.8	44.0

B.C.G.Vaccination is an important method of protection against Tuberculosis and gives a high degree of protection over a period of 5 years, at a time when adolescents, leaving school and going into the world, are exposed to the greatest risk of infection.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis in 1961 in the District.

The poliomyelitis vaccination campaign continued. In April 1961, the Ministry of Health announced that a re-inforcing fourth dose should be offered to children when they enter school (normally at the age of 5 years) and also to children of five and over who had not reached the age of twelve. In all cases fourth doses should be given not earlier than one year after the third dose but as soon as possibly thereafter. Unfortunately, this was suspended in October due to restricted supplies of Salk vaccine.

It was also announced that a new oral vaccine was being produced and would be made available in the near future.

11,216 persons were protected by 3 doses in 1961 compared with 10,926 in 1960 - an increase of 290.

The following table shows the number of persons immunised against poliomyelitis in 1961 in Area 8 comprising Docking and Walsingham Rural Districts and Wells and Hunstanton Urban Districts.

	Immunised with 3 doses.	
Expectant Mothers	621	(559)
Adolescents (born 1933-1942)	1820	(1653)
School Children (born 1943-1955)	6129	(6901)
Pre-school children (born 1956-61)	1942	(1604)
Adults (26 years to 40 years)	617	(175)
Adults (40+)	87	(29)
 Totals	11216	(10926)

(the figures in brackets show the corresponding numbers for 1960)

SMALLPOX.

The district was clear of smallpox in 1961.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations by age groups carried out in the District in 1961:-

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 +	Total
Primary	123	12	6	13	16	170
Re-Vacc.	-	-	1	6	31	38
Totals	123	12	7	19	47	208

The total numbers of vaccinations against smallpox was 208 compared with 179 in 1960.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH and TETANUS.

There was only one case of Whooping Cough in the District in 1961 compared with 15 in 1960. There were no cases of Diphtheria or Tetanus.

Immunisation against diphtheria is now combined usually with whooping cough and tetanus. This reduces the number of injections a child needs and is given as a 'Triple Antigen' in three doses at intervals of one month. This is best given in early infancy, as, at this early age, diseases contracted by the baby have a high mortality rate.

Recent studies by the Director of the Epidemiological Research Laboratory into the incidence of deaths from whooping cough in England and Wales may be of interest.

Cases and Deaths registered in England and Wales.

Year	Cases (to nearest 1,000)	Deaths.
1950+	158,000	394
1955	79,000	87
1958	33,000	27
1959	33,000	25

+Pertussis vaccine was introduced on a wide scale in 1950.

Of the deaths which occurred in 1958 and 1959 in England & Wales, 50 were investigated and the following facts established:-

- (a) 52% of deaths were below 5 months of age and 14% were children below 11 months of age i.e 66% were children below 1 year.

- (b) Of the 50 fatalities, 42 had not been immunised, 3 had been incompletely vaccinated and only 4 had had a full course of vaccination.
- (c) The source of infection in 14 out of 25 cases was found to be from infected elder siblings.

It is important therefore for immunisation at an early age (3 months) against whooping cough to be carried out in babies and it is also necessary for their elder siblings to be fully immunised as well.

The following table gives more information about immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus in Area No.8 and the District in 1961. (Area 8 comprises Docking and Walsingham Rural Districts and Wells and Hunstanton Urban Districts).

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH and TETANUS INJUNISATIONS
in Area 8 and DOCKING RURAL DISTRICT in 1961.

BORN.	1951	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956-52	1951-47	1945+	Total		
									Area.	Dist.	
TRIPLE ANTIGEN	137	51	317	127	42	22	25	9	17	27	30
DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS	-	-	-	13	4	36	6	34	5	71	29
DIPHTHERIA	3	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	108
TETANUS	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	15	4	54
DIPHTHERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	39	13
TETANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	6
DIPHTHERIA/ WHOOPING COUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	10	14
TETANUS	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	22	1	255
DIPHTHERIA/ WHOOPING COUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	443	110
TETANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIPHTHERIA/ WHOOPING COUGH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
TETANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

The numbers of inspections and visits made in connection with the various branches of Public Health during the year are as follows:-

NOTICES.

(a) PRELIMINARY. The following preliminary Notices were served, requiring the provisions of the various Acts and Regulations to be complied with:-

Housing Act, 1957.....	17
Public Health Act, 1936.....	21
Food Hygiene Regulations.....	14
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960.	11
Milk and Dairies Regulations.....	1
Factories Acts.....	1
Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.....	1

(b) STATUTORY. It was not necessary for the Council to serve any Statutory Notices during the year.

HOUSING.

(a) SLUM CLEARANCE. The preliminary survey of houses for Slum Clearance was completed during the year, except for a few of the smaller parishes in the District.

The re-housing of persons in houses classified as unfit for habitation was continued throughout the year, and the unfit houses became the subject of Closing Orders.

(b) NE. HOUSES. During the year, 12 dwellings were built by the Council, and 46 were erected by private enterprise. At the end of the year, there were 263 applicants on the list for Council houses, 42 of these being from applicants residing outside the Council's district.

(c) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

<u>DISCRETIONARY GRANTS</u>	No. of applications received.....	14
" "	pproved.....	12
" "	refused.....	2
" "	approved for Grant which were:- (Owner/occupied	7
	(Tenanted.....	10
<u>STANDARD GRANTS:</u>	No of applications received...	67
" "	approved..... . . .	63
" "	refused..... . . .	1
" "	withdrawn..... . . .	2
" "	in obeyance	1
" "	approved for Grant which were:- (Owner /occupied....	40
	(Tenanted	30

As a result of both types of grant, a total of 89 houses were improved and provided with modern amenities. In an effort to encourage landlords to improve their houses, legislation was passed during the year, allowing owners to charge $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum, instead of 8% as hitherto, on the actual cost to the owner of improving his house with the aid of a Grant. However, this provision did not become operative until November, and its effect would not, therefore, be properly reflected during 1961.

(d) DISREPAIR CERTIFICATES.

No applications were received during the year for Disrepair Certificates, which, if granted, allows a tenant to withhold a rent increase until the house is put in a reasonable state of repair.

FOOD PREMISES.

No survey was made during the year of the number and types of food premises in the district, but it is thought that there was no material change in the figures given in last year's report, which were:-

Grocers and General Stores	120	Licensed Slaught rhouses	12
Butchers	19	School Canteens	17
Fish Fryers	8	Poultry Pluckers	3
Restaurants and Cafes	20	Bakchouses	15
Licensed Premises	65		

The number of food premises requiring registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, are as follows:-

Ice-cream Premises	93
Meat Preserving Premises	19
Dairies	10

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS:

The work of making routine inspections of food premises was continued throughout the year, and 136 visits were made for this purpose. A number of contraventions of the Regulations were found, and as they were not serious enough to warrant legal action being taken, they were dealt with informally with the occupiers of the premises concerned. In this way the desired results were achieved.

Legal proceedings were taken against a baker in the district who sold bread containing pieces of wire, the magistrates imposing a fine of £15.0.0d.

UNFIT FOODSTUFFS.

Quantities of foodstuffs are from time to time reported to the Health Department by tradespeople as being in need of inspection, before they can be offered for sale to the public.

24 visits were made to food premises for this purpose, and the following food was condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

6lbs frozen sheep kidneys.	84 cod fillets
24 lbs smoked bacon	1 tin corned beef
14 pork pies	1 tin cooked ham
33 lbs cooked beef	14 lbs kippers.
5 tins luncheon meat	

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

In May, intimation was received from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that the Slaughterhouses Report, submitted in November, 1960, had been accepted, and the date by which all slaughterhouses in the district were to comply with the new requirements regarding structure, etc., was fixed as the 1st July, 1962.

As soon as this information was received, all occupiers of slaughterhouses in the district were informed of the works necessary at their premises to bring them up to the required standard.

The number of licensed slaughterhouses in the district is eleven, distributed throughout the district thus:-

Heacham(2); Snettisham(2); Dersingham(2); Docking(1); E.Rudham (2); S. Creak (2)

The number of licensed slaughtermen operating in the district is 34.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Routine meat inspection at all slaughterhouses in the district was continued throughout the year. Owing to the number of slaughterhouses to be visited, their wide distribution throughout the area, and the fact that slaughtering is carried out on almost every day of the week, much of the time of the staff of the Health Department is taken up by this service.

Although the number of bovine animals found to be affected with tuberculosis is now almost negligible, there appears to be no material decrease in the other diseases affecting animals, and it is essential that this service is maintained on as high a level as possible.

Details of the meat inspected, and that which was found to be diseased, are given in tabular form as follows:-

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	1211	27	1691	3174
Number Inspected	1206	25	1629	3125
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>				
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	-	1	7
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	204	1	126	354
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	16.99	4.34	7.35	11.56
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>				
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part was condemned	-	-	-	127
Percentage of the numbers inspected, affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	4.06
<u>Cysticercus Bovis. Carcasses affected</u>	5	-	-	-
Percentage of animals killed which were inspected	99.58	92.59	96.33	93.48.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) LAVATORY PAIL EMPTYING. The work of emptying lavatory pails was continued throughout the year in the following parishes:- Snettisham, Ingoldisthorpe, Persingham, Ringstead, Docking, Burnham Market, Burnham Overy, South Creake, Sedgeford, Syderstone, East & West Rudham and Heacham, where necessary, such as caravan sites and outlying properties. In the remainder of the district, householders themselves were responsible for disposing of their nightsoil

Pails are normally emptied once a week, but in exceptional circumstances, two emptyings a week are given. The work was carried out without serious interruption, the men even working during the early hours of all public holidays to maintain the service to householders.

During the early part of the year, an emergency pail emptying service was put into operation in Burnham Thorpe, to assist householders whose gardens were flooded, thus making the disposal of their pail closets impossible.

(b) CESSPOOL EMPTYING. The service provided for the emptying of cesspools was carried out in all parishes in the district. The service allows for 4 free emptyings a year to be given, and any additional emptyings are charged for at 15/- a load. The work includes emptying cesspools at private houses, Council houses, caravan sites and de-sludging the sewage disposal works at Council houses, where such works are provided.

The number of emptyings given during the year is shown below, with the figures for the previous three years:-

	1961	1960	1959	1958
Total number of emptyings given-	3063	2718	1863	1833

From these figures it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of emptyings given in 1961 of 67% over those in 1958, and this, despite the fact that large-scale cesspool emptying in Heacham had eased off considerably by the end of 1958, when the sewerage scheme was nearing completion.

The sewerage scheme now under way in Burnham Market, will afford some relief to the amount of cesspools that have to be dealt with, but how much this benefit will be offset by the cesspools being provided for houses being built in parishes without sewers, cannot be estimated at this stage.

The work of cesspool and pail emptying is carried out by 8 men and 4 machines, one of these vehicles being used for pail emptying only. The disposal of cesspool and pail contents was, as in the past, carried out in the refuse tips in the district, and although this may appear not to be an ideal method of disposal, no other method of disposal was available to the Council.

The estimated annual cost of cesspool and lavatory pail emptying as allowed for in the 1961/62 estimates, was £7,606. 0.0d.

(c) REFUSE COLLECTION. The collection of house refuse was continued throughout the year. The parishes of Heacham, Snettisham and Ringstead received weekly collections and all the other parishes having collections approximately every 12 to 13 days. At the end of the year, the Council reviewed the collection service and decided to purchase an additional lorry, which, when put into use, should allow for a collection of approximately every 10 days in those parishes now getting a service every 13 days.

Caravan sites and beach properties in Heacham and Snettisham were given a weekly collection during the summer months.

4 machines and 12 men are employed on this work and another lorry and 2 men are engaged ~~part-time~~ on refuse collection and the remainder of their time on pail emptying.

The disposal of refuse was, as usual, by crude tipping in the 13 refuse pits in the District. The pit at Persingham is also used by Freebridge Lynn R.D.C. and that at Thornham by Hunstanton U.D.C.

The cost of refuse collection, as allowed for in the 1961/62 estimates, was £12,050. 0. Od.

(d) SALVAGE. The refuse collectors were able to carry out a limited amount of salvage work, the materials recovered being metal, rags, and bones. For some time, there has been no demand for paper and cardboard and again, no attempt to collect it was made.

The material salvaged was sold by the Council, and half its value was paid to the refuse collectors concerned. The total value of the material collected during the year was £91.11.4d.

SEWERAGE.

The pressing need for sewerage in some of the larger parishes in the district has long been recognised by the Council as a public health requirement that should be fulfilled as soon as reasonably practicable, and the Council's policy in doing all they could to provide for this need was taken one step further when the work of providing sewerage in Burnham Market was started during the year. In addition to this major undertaking, a preliminary sewerage survey was put in hand by the staff of the County Public Health Department, in the parishes of Versingham, Ingoldisthorpe and Snettisham.

This year can, I think justifiably be said to be one of considerable progress as far as sewerage is concerned.

In Snettisham, a section of the old sewer in the Market Place had to be replaced and the routine maintenance of sewer ditches work was carried out in Snettisham and Rudham.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The new public convenience near Holme beach was opened during the year, bringing the total of conveniences owned by the Council to 5.

The policy of providing free use of the W.C.s. in the toilets was continued and they did not appear to suffer any more abuse with free access, than they did when the public had to pay to use them.

Part of the drainage system at the conveniences at Heacham South Beach was found to be damaged and had to be renewed.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

The work of issuing licences for caravan sites and of visiting sites and discussing with the site operators conditions subject to which the licences were issued, was continued throughout the year.

By the end of the year, licences had been issued in respect of 27 caravan sites, containing anything from 5 to 300 caravans and 31 licences had been issued for individual caravans. Some of the licensees of the larger sites had made a start on complying with the conditions attached to their licences, but no substantial amount of work was done on any site, as most of the compliance dates were fixed in the following year.

A survey of the number of caravans and tents in the district was carried out during August Bank Holiday week, which showed that there were 1,624 holiday caravans, 71 permanent residential caravans and 221 tents in use. The total of 1,713 caravans shows an increase of 521 over the total for 1960.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) PUBLIC SUPPLY. In collaboration with the Water Department, samples of the public supply were taken for bacteriological examination and details of those are given in the report of the Waterworks Superintendent.

(b) PRIVATE SUPPLIES. As the Council's public supply is available to almost all properties in the district, there are not many private wells now in use. 6 samples of water were taken from one private source of supply which was found to be polluted and the owner of the house was advised to discontinue using the well and have the properties connected to the public supply and negotiations for this were under consideration at the end of the year.

RODENT CONTROL.

During the year, 412 notifications were received of premises infested with rats or mice. The corresponding figure for 1960 was 327 and in 1959 353 notifications were received.

In addition to dealing with all the notifications received the rodent operator also gave regular treatment to the Council's 13 refuse tips.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Seven investigations were made in connection with cases of infectious diseases and one disinfection of premises was carried out.

DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Three premises were dealt with for flea infestation and informal action was taken against the occupier of a filthy house, which resulted in a considerable improvement in the state of the premises.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

The issuing of licenses for designated milk is now dealt with by the County Council. The Council's area is a specified area, which means that only the specially designated milks, i.e. Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised Milk may be sold.

The handling and distribution of milk is still under the control of the Council, but no infringement of the Regulations had to be dealt with.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are approximately 78 premises in the district which are classed as factories and workshops and 31 inspections were made during the year. It was necessary to serve only one informal notice where non-compliance with the Act was found.

Annual Report for 1961 under Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority-	16	13	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority -	58	18	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	N/A			
Total -	74	31	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

3 Part VIII of the Act. Outworkers -NIL

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W.B.Jenkins.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

REPORT OF THE WATERWORKS SUPERINTENDENT

WATER CONSUMPTION.

<u>Source.</u>	<u>Total Quantity Consumed & Purchased.</u>	<u>Average Daily Quantity</u>
Great Bircham Boreholes	106,191,000	290,934
Fring Boreholes	43,144,000	118,203
Heacham from Great Bircham	34,337,000	94,074
Houghton	653,000	1,789
 Total	<u>184,325,000</u>	<u>505,000</u>

Heacham was supplied for the whole year from the District Scheme, the consumption figures given are nett for each District, they also include a bulk supply to R.A.F. Sculthorpe of some 30,000 gallons per day.

PUMPING COSTS.

<u>Station</u>	<u>Units consumed</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>	<u>Cost per thousand gallons.</u>
Great Bircham	249,639	£957.19.9	1.65d
Fring, including Booster	66,356	£299.15.2	1.66d

Bulk supply Purchases

Ripper Farms Ltd.	£40
Houghton.	£53. 19. 6d

Bulk supply given

To Walsingham	445,000 gallons.
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Storage.

Reservoir, The Mount, Docking	400,000 Gallons
Water Tower, The Mount, Docking	225,000 Gallons
Reservoir, Inmere.	300,000 Gallons
Water Tower, Heacham.	50,000 Gallons
 Total	<u>975,000 Gallons.</u>

PUMPING STATIONS.

(a) Great Bircham.

The quantity of water pumped from this Station has increased by some 29,815,000 gallons over the 1960 figures, this is partially accounted for by supplying Heacham from this source for the whole of the year.

The pumping plant at this Station operated satisfactorily throughout the year with only normal maintenance, the exceptions being the Chlorinator which gave considerable trouble, also, the multi core Cable which controls the automatic operation of the plant, part of this cable required renewal.

An output test was taken with both pumps in operation to prove the yield of the bores, with a view to increasing pumping rate during peak consumptions.

The stand-by diesol generator has been operated on a number of occasions.

The recorded borehole levels at this Station were as follows:-

	October 1959	October 1960	October 1961
Rest Levels	24'	22' 6"	17'
Pumping Levels	45'	46'	29'

(b) Fring.

There was an increase of some 4,226,000 gallons in the quantity pumped from this Station compared with 1960. The plant and auxilaries operated satisfactorily with only normal maintenance required.

The recorded borehole levels at this Station are as follows:-

	October 1959	October 1960	October 1961
Test Levels	18' 6"	18'	13' 6"
Pumping Levels	24'	24'	13'

SAMPLES.

In conjunction with the Public Health Department the following samples from the Public supply have been submitted for bacteriological examination to ensure wholesome supply :-

Report of Bacteriological Examination of samples of water taken during
year 1961

Parish	Public Supply		Private Sources	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bircham	-	-	-	-
Brancaster Staiths	1	-	-	-
Burnham Sutton	-	-	-	-
Craike North	-	-	-	-
Craike South	-	-	-	-
Docking	3	-	-	-
Fring	2	-	-	-
Heacham	4	-	-	-
Holme	-	-	-	-
Houghton	2	-	-	-
Ringstead	1	-	-	-
Rudham East	1	-	-	-
Sedgeford	2	-	6	6
Snettisham	1	-	-	-
Thornham	-	-	-	-
Totals	17	-	6	6

1961 Analysis of Source of Supply of the Public Sources were:-

(a)	Great Bircham	11 samples
(b)	Fring	4 samples
(c)	Bulk from Freebridge Lynn	2 samples
Total		17

DISTRIBUTION.

Mains water is available to all Parishes of the Rural District, new supplies continue to be carried out to old as well as new properties. Over 95% of the population of Docking Rural District are now supplied with mains water.

During one period of peak consumption one or two areas were short of water, the worst hit being Heacham who were without supply for nearly a day, this was caused by peak demand exceeding pumping and storage capacity. Remedial measures are now in hand which should ease the situation considerably.

FLOW TESTS.

Minimum flow tests were carried out periodically throughout the District to minimise waste, also, to keep electricity costs as low as possible.

MAINS AND MAINS FITTINGS.

All mains and mains fittings are inspected regularly to enable maintenance and repair costs to be kept to a minimum.

NEW SUPPLIES.

New supplies connected during the year are as follows:-

	<u>Domestic.</u>	<u>Metered</u>	<u>Special Charges.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
District Scheme	44	19	3	66
Borsingham & Heacham	80	11	2	93
	124	30	5	159

MAINS EXTENSIONS AND COMMUNICATION PIPES.

Mains extensions and communication pipes exceeding £50 in cost have been carried out as follows, the cost has been borne as indicated.

Sedgeford.

Gooderhams Estate, Minns Bros. - Section 37

Heacham.

A149 Bypass (350 yards) - N.C.C. and Docking R.D.C.

Snettisham.

Fisher End, Mr. J. Ransome - Developer.
Water Lane, Mr. Gascoigne - Developer.

Brancaster

Mill Hill, Mr. J.D. Daniels - Developer.

MAINS AND SERVICES - REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

Normal maintenance of mains and services has been carried out, repairs or renewals have been completed with as little inconvenience as possible to consumers.

Mains fractures occurred in Thornham and Peterstone were dealt with the same day as reported.

RESERVOIRS AND TOWERS.

Only normal maintenance has been necessary on the Reservoirs and Water Towers although consideration will require to be given to the elevated tank floor at Heacham which requires renewal.

We have now installed the flow recorder in Heacham Tower and connected same, this is of considerable assistance in assessing flows, both maximum and minimum, especially on waste tests.

METERS.

There are now some 523 meters throughout the District which the Council are responsible for. In the year ended 31st December, 1961, some 132 meters were changed, tested, overhauled and returned to service, this work is carried out by the Water Department Staff.

VEHICLES, SMALL PLANT AND TOOLS.

All normal maintenance work on both the Water Department vehicles and small plant is carried out satisfactorily by our own Staff. No major repairs have been necessary, only spares which have been renewed by the Staff. The vehicles have all been tested and approved under the provisions of the Road Traffic Act 1956.

GENERAL.

Regrouping of Undertakings. Further meetings of the authorities concerned have taken place but nothing conclusive has been reached.

To conclude my report I would like to acknowledge the assistance rendered to me by The Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Clerk and other Officers of the Council, also members of the Water Department Staff who have all assisted in maintaining an efficient service throughout another busy year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

J.R.Drysdale

Waterworks Superintendent.

STAFF.

J.R.Drysdale. Waterworks Superintendent.

J. Newman. Assistant Waterworks Superintendent.

W.H.C.Brain. Adminstrative Assistant.

R.S.Delf. Waste Inspector.

